HOW TO MAKE HOMES FOR POOR WOMEN. What a shock it would give the reformers and reactionaries of the world if the prophecies of the Rev. John Cumming were to prove true, and the Earth, with all the works thereof, were near its end! No time to map out improvements or study out social science; no cons in which moral and material tidal waves may gather to sweep away one degree of progress to make room for another. It might be well that such an alarm should be given, and that metaphysical and minute reformers should wake to the fact that the science of welldoing lies under their bands, and all problems of capi-tal versus labor need but the simple solvent "to do justly and love mercy." Leagues and Unions and Associations are not necessary to this end. They may or may not be conveniences for well-doing; but spontaneous individual action is better. Is n't there more that one person sick of new organizations for complicating questions of faith and duty, especially on this vexed point of the workingwomen's condition! How ociations for their relief have been formed in New-York alone, and fallen, after they had exhausted macives in electing a full staff of officers ! The Albany Legislature would do the best thing it ever did to prohibit the formation of new societies for any purpose under the sun for the space of five years. By that time people would have found the old plans and ways so ser. viccable, when utilized, that they would want no more. For example, more than one excellent woman wishes there were some means of opening treaties with the nursery or kitchen work on conditions of semi-equality, or of such tenst and privilege as it would be unsafe to grant the p. - at order of service. "We must have an association." say the busy and benevolent, "to register the names of employers and employed." Please to say what for, since a very active agency that will accomplish what you wish already exists at your hand? A threeline advertisement in the morning paper will reach that young woman in the country much sooner than your association could. Start your association, if you will, and its efficiency will prebably depend on the zeal and good sense of its secretary or actuary, a woman of ex-perience and discernment, who could do without the ery much better than the Society could do, possibly, with her, and who would be just as ready to give her ervices privately. The weekly family papers and ladies' ournals would be proper advertising mediums for young vomen wishing situations of respectability and trust. "But all sorts of people advertise, and how shall we know when we get the right sort?" Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. are not afraid of getting the wrong sort of person when they advertise for some one to fill a situa tion of trust. There is a certain terseness in right-mean

ing advertisements not easy to be mistaken.

As a rule, the "attractions" offered "lady can As a rule, the "attractions" offered, "Indy can-vascre," and the "liberal commission allowed" will prove nothing better than a patent hemmer agency. The "cook to assist with some washing" and the "nurse to do some sewing" will find all they can do of extra work say, in their own departments. "Sales-ladies" are in request by avenue trimming stores at \$3 a week :- large Adjectives are thrown away in advertisements, the experienced understand them reversed; the "highest ferences," "competent persons," and "respectable American women," are often to be distrusted. A more useful exercise for city school-children could hardly be devised than learning to write advertisements clearly and neatly. But one might make an article on this subject alone. We pass on to say that any legitimate grievance is as quickly disposed of in the much abused newspapers as by raising a society especially for its demolition. Much good might come to pass from even the sensational exposures of how different haberdashers treat their shop-girls, and how basement eating-rooms manufacture stews, if it were not that such articles are usually dictated by personal malice in the reporter or his superior, when they are not rude devices for levying black-mail. But every way the truth is whether by envy or good-will. Not an editor has a desk in New-York City who does not in a year listen to more grievances of one sort or another than any one but a Police Court Judge. Each paper is open to "Letters from the People," provided they are fit and brief, and people who want the hours of work chortened, or want patent seats behind counters as well as before them, or desire a ship-load of Breton peasant girls imported to do cooking, vice Hibernia resigned, can do so in five lines more effectually than in fifteen. Would not a column of benevolent advertisements an that the widow of a machinist, who was crushed in the falling of number Etceters, Quadrangle-row, has three chil-dren who want school clothes, would be apt to meet with attention from the charitable who like to know where their money goes. A dollar spent for such a notice would be as wisely spent as if it went toward the salary of a Secretary, who would file the application for relief.

These remarks cannot be said to bear more closely on the wants of working women than those of other classes. The question of suitable homes and amusements is no less interlinked. Cheap and comfortable homes are not wanted more for working women than they are for workmen from the rank of paviors to cashiers and editors. block composed entirely of hall-bedrooms (to use the free Hiternian manner of speech) would prove a capital investment. A better model for the cheapest grade of homes for women cannot be found than the Catholic convents, which usually receive women of all ages and cenditions to their shelter, furnishing protection, food, and lodging at the lowest price. In passing through these Houses of Mercy one is struck by the comfort obtained by the simplest means. The ventilation is perfect, and the purity of the little cells adds an air of refinement to the privacy which is the crowning wish of a working-girl's heart. The bare floor is beautiful, it is so white: the walls are virgin fair, and the cover to the low bed is blanched, while the bedding, tended as a pions care, seems prepared for an infant's rest, it is so carefully neat. Pure, warm air flows freely through the corridor, and into each cell. The lavatories are large, light, and attractive. The repellant horrors of dingy zine, blue-green brasses, and decayed woodwork which distinguish too many bath-rooms are banished by incessant care. A large, sunny sitting-room, scrupulously neat in its ingrains and flag-scated chairs, receives the inmates at evening. The food is very simple, but well cooked and served. This much the religious House pro vides for its humblest inmate, no more than many a publie charitable institution gives. But, oh, how different because each detail is followed and served by ladies, who have exalted their naturally fastidious instincts of purity into a religious grace. Will you note these words, for re

rence further on t Instead of waiting to build lodging-houses, would it not be better to secure one of those large old-fashioned houses to be found in the lower part of the city and refurnish it for a-what shall we say! Not a home, nor an institution, nor anything that savors of charitable in tent. The best thing would be that some shrewd speculator should find out that money was to be made by turn ing those fine old Amity-st. houses, for instance, with their wide halls and sunny windows, into a honeycomb of neat little cells, and renting in 7 by 9 parcels at \$2 a week. The principal outley would be for partitions and whitewash and an educated cook. Of course it is con. templated that food shall be furnished at a restaurant in house. What we want is such hotels for women as the Bowery hotels are for men in point of cheapness. If a stock-driver or commercial traveler can be supplied with a room, neatly kept and freshly furnished, for \$1 or \$2 a week, as these hotels advertise, there is no reason why women should not have the same accommodation on the came terms, and with the same liberty. This last is an essential point. These hotels are not wanted for shop girls alone, giddy creatures not fit to be trusted out of guard, but for artists, teachers, pen-women, and the heads of working establishments, many of them ladies reduced by circumstances. These need homes where seclusion and economy are attainable, for often the woman with an income of \$1,500 a year from her work is mor harassed by the claims of these depending on her than the blithe shop-girl who spends her week's earnings on a new ribbon, as she "only works to dress herself." But the regulations of most women's boarding-houses are intolerably strict. Doors are shut by 10 p. m., lights must be out half an hour later, and not even a washerwoman may enter the house at any hour without official permis-aton. The regulations of a good hotel are sufficiently etrict for all purposes. It is not proposed to make a the rules in todging-house a reformatory. All the code will not keep evil out as fectually as the presence of safe pleasure within. The house must be gay as a good boarding-achool, though you may laugh at the compari-Selecting the attractions which appeal most strongly to popular taste elsewhere, we should say a good orchestrion would be a benefit, unless music-teachers enough came to the house to keep the plano lively. In default of these, call in the little Italian harpers and violinists, and have dances in the parlor to their not uncheerful music. Lectures and magic lanterns are very well in their way, so are stereoscopes; but young, bounding hearts, whose zest for pleasure is all the keener that net be often repressed, will not content themselves earning the curves of a bird's flight, or looking at the es of Jerusalem on a white sheet. They want

variety, and, above all, society. Why shouldn't they ave the liberty to take their women friends to the cells for confidential chatter, without encountering the negative hostility of any superintendent !

l why must all incipient love-making banished to the aldewalks, or the far-off recesses of Central Park! Whatever must be secret seems sinful, and indefinite moral harm is the re sult of ignoring these inevitable sentimentalities of human nature. It was a sage and susceptible man of society who declared that a great want of New-York for its floating population was an indoor resort for legiti-mate flirtation, since the Academy of Design was not open the year round. Any code of restrictive rules that is not balanced by attention to supply social deficiencies and that change which gives the zest to seclusion, will work more harm than good. Fancy a number of men shut up in a dreary hotel, without newspapers, without a lounging-room or billiards, and what a scene of wretchedness they would present. Women, as well as their brothers, want amusement; and if any one is bent on doing a charitable act by the working girls, let him send them a parlor billiard table, or fit up a croquet floor is one of their lodging-houses, or send them tick-ets and a safe essort to garden concerts or a Museum farce in the Winter. Poor people will go with half a loaf any day to gain a bit of amusement, and the old women who save their 25 cents a week to attend the minstrels are wise in their generation, even if they lose a dinner by doing so. Such institutions as those named want, above all things, discreet and sociable matrons, of an order partaking the qualities of a nursery governess, a lady superior, and a first-rate hotel clerk. Such women cannot be raised for money; and here a divine coarity opens. To those who long to hotel clerk. Such see the working-classes happier, we say, "Do not give your money or your prestige; these people want your culture, your refinement, yourselves. They want the daily influence of serenity, and unselfish gentle breeding to counteract their oppressive self-assertion, and fill their incompleteness. Women of wealth and refinement did not shrink from serving the rudest soldier in the enthusiasm of the war; are there not others of the same high natures to minister to their own sex now! When a right ides of work and the value of culture enters the minds of women, there will be a lay sisterhood ready to enter such positions; as the really called and chosen and faithful enter the ministry, finding a livelihood in it, but giving more of heart, brain, and anxious labor, than money can ever command. The demands of such a position are like those required for social popularity,-versatile talent, tact, sympathy, and readiness to serve. No association can give this: individuality alone will answer

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

On the 21st of May, 1871, the Germans will celebrate the sooth anniversary of Albert Durer's birth. The Munich papers report the arrival, on the 5th of March, at that place, of the widow of President

Victorien Sardou, the author of La Pamille Benoiton, has gone back to his country-house near Morly, and is at work on a new play, Le Roi Carolte.

The French are looking out for a new name for the Avenue de Berlin in Paris. They now even decline to walk on a read bearing that name. The word is no longer "a Berlin."

The son of the Mexican Emperor Iturbide is now 21 years old. After the death of Maximilian, by whom he was adopted, he fied to Italy. He is now in Hungary, and is engaged to be married to the daughter of a wealthy Hungarian nobleman.

While the . Empress of Austria was going through the wards of the Insane Asylum at Ofen, Hungary, during a recent visit, one of the patients walked up to Her Majesty and introduced herself by saying, "Madam, I am the Queen of Hungary."

The students at Oxford during the last term are stated to have been over 7,000—the largest number at the University for 10 or 12 years. The usual attend-ance is something less than 5,800, with an average of about 300 students at each of the 19 colleges.

When the ex-Emperor was on his way from Germany to England, at Liege, the editor of the Mouse handed him a copy of that journal, containing the latest news from Paris, which was that of the revolt of the Reds. Gen, Castelnau read the account to the Emperor, who then remarked, to the person next him, "Arant deux mois nous scrons à Paris!"

Gen. Fadicyeff, the well-known Russian military writer, has written a long article urging reforms in the military system of Russia. He says: "An army penetrated by political ideas is unmanageable for making war, apt to make insurrections in the name of liberty, and must ultimately degenerate into a pretorian horde like that of ancient Rome, selling itself to the highest bidder."

Gen. Besson's death forms one of the most painful incidents of the French civil war. After the taking of the barricade on the 6th inst., he was riding at the head of two regiments along the high street leading to the Ternes Gate, when he saw an insurgent, who were the uniform of a marine, taking aim at him from a window. He snatched a Chaesepet from one of the soldiers nearest to him, and said, "I will bring down that scoundrel." But the words were scarcely out of his mouth when the insurgent's shot brought down the general, who fell dead with a bullet which went through his lungs. He was a pupil of St. Cyr. took part in many campaigns in Africa, was a major before Schastopel, served as head of the staff of an army corps in Italy, and again as head of the staff of an army corps of the Army of the Rhine. He had only returned from captivity in Germany a few days before.

Russia is evincing great energy in corp. the head of two regiments along the high street lead

Russia is evincing great energy in completing works of defense and in improving her commerce. Seven cast-iron guns of very heavy caliber have just arrived at Odessa, en route for the new fortifications at Kertch. The Russian Trade and Navigation Company have just come forward with a proposal to establish a line of steamers upon the Kouban (the river draining the line of steamers upon the Kouban (the river draining the northern slope of the Caucasus and falling into the Straits of Kertch) at their own expense, on condition of a guarantee of menopoly and the assistance of the local authorities. Similar lines are about to be established on the opening of the navigation upon the Obi and Irtish, in Western Siberia. The fourth of the steamers destined to open a regular communication with India and China had left Odessa. The fortifying of Cronstadt has been resumed with the abatement or the severe frost; the seaward batteries are now protected by ten-inch shields of plate-iron, and mounted with guas of very heavy caliber. A large dock on the "Morton system" is constructing at Baku, with an immense breakwater of hewn stone, and a wooden stage 930 feet in length.

Some painful incidents of the deaths of Gens. Lecomte and Thomas have now become known. It seems that at the last moment Gen. Lecomte, till then dignified and resolute, felt his courage fail. He tried to struggle, to fly; he ran several steps in the garden; then, nstantly retaken, shaken, dragged, hustled, he fell on his knees, and spoke of his children. "I have five!" said he, sobbing. The father's heart burst through the soldier's tunic. There were fathers in that crowd, and some voices replied with emotion to this heart-stirring appeal; but the implaceded linesmen would not hear a word. "If we do not shoot him to-day he will have us shot to-morrow." He was pushed against the wall. A sergeant of the line almost immediately advanced to-ward him. "General," said he, "if you will promise—". Suddenly changing his mind, he stepped two paces back and discharged his Chassepot full in the General's chest. The others had only to finish the deed. Clement Thomas never showed a moment's weakness. His back against the same wall as Lecounte, but two paces from his corpse, he made head against death to the end, and spoke very harshly. When the guns were lowered he, by an instinctive gesture, placed his left arm before his face; and this old Republican died in the attitude of Cæsar. Above the place where they fell against that wall, sad and naked as the mark in a shooting-gallery, some branches of some voices replied with emotion to this heart-stirring place where they fell against that wall, sad and nake as the mark in a shooting-gallery, some branches of peach are still trained and an early flower blooms is whiteness, which the bullets have spared and the pow-der failed to blacken.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS-HARBOR EN-CROACHMENTS.

The Chamber of Commerce held its 103d annual meeting at No. 63 William-st., yesterday afteroon, Wm. E. Dodge in the chair. The President stated that the Chamber was one of the oldest institutions of the city, and had numbered among its members many active and influential merchants, by whose agency it had obtained an influence throughout the country. It was interesting to know that there were those surviving who had been members for more than 50 years, as N. W. Hicks, H. W. Field, and Messrs. Durand, Hurd, Marsh,

had been members for more than so years, as a. w. Hicks, H. W. Field, and Messrs. Durand, Hurd, Marsh, Carey, and Stevens.

A motion to abolish the office of Actuary or Assistant Treasurer was adopted after extended debate. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, William B. Dodge, Pice-Presidents, George Opdyke, Walter & Griffith, William B. Obdge, Pice-Presidents, George Opdyke, Walter & Griffith, William B. Vermilye, Sanuel D. Babcock; Treasurer, Prancis S. Ladinop: Secretary, George Wilson. Erocaive Committee—A. A. Low, Carraron Weston, William B. Dodge, pi., Jackses, S. Schult, Valle, E. Griffith, William B. Aspin, Wall, R. Farraron Weston, William B. Dodge, pi., Jackses, S. Schult, Wall, E. Brageles, Edwin D. Morgan, Wilson G. Hant, John Taylor Johnston, Elliot C. Cowdis, Henry R. Worthfagton.

A communication from Goorge W. Blunt was read, reforring to recent legislation on harbor matters, and alleging that the changes authorized were intended for private gain through public damage. A bill, he said, brought before the New-Jersey Logislature at its last session, proposed to take over four square miles of surface, with an average depth of ten feet, from the capacity of the harbor; this was defeated, but there is sanger that it may be passed at hie next session. A bill was also brought before the New-York Legislaturette extend three piers south of Fulton Ferry 350 feet, narrowing the river at that point 150 feet beyond the line fixed by inv. The great encroachment on the harbor by the New-Jersey Central Railroad amounting to over 5,009,000 square feet of surface, is an accomplished fact. The tidal flow is thereby diminished 20,000,000 eathle feet, which is equal to 160,000,000 pounds of water displaced at every tide. The communication was referred to a committee. The thanks of the Chamber were extended to the Assistant Tecasurer for services during the year.

LODGINGS.

NIGHT LIFE IN THE SLUMS. EXPERIENCE OF A TRIBUNE REPORTER IN THE LODGING-HOUSES AND THIEVING DENS OF

NEW-YORK. Through that portion of the city known as the "Five Points," and along the streets bordering on the river fronts, are scattered the "lodging-houses" of the poorest and most depraved classes of the commu-nity-fruitful hotbeds of crime and the common schools of iniquity. Ostensibly they are but "lodgings;" in reality they are the resorts of thieves, the havens of depraved men and of the most abandoned of women. Under the pretense of providing cheap accommodations for the poor, they encourage and teach vice, and reap rich harvests from the seeds sown by those in whom they and their associations inculcate hardihood and dexterity in crime. They are the rendezvous of thieves of both sexes and all ages, colors and nationalities kept by men and women who have committed every sin in the catalogue, and to whom crime is as necessary as the breath they draw. Baxter, Mulberry, Leonard, Pearl, Park, Mott, James, Oak, and Cherry-sts. and kindred localities are filled with them. Within a radius of one block from the Tombs are at least 100 of them, carrying on a thriving business under the very nose of the law. Dingy, dirty dens they are too, that ruin the physical as well as moral natures of those who frequent them. Some of them are caves away down in the very sowels of the earth, to which no sunlight or breath of fresh air can penetrate-lying in perpetual shadow. Many of them are mere houses of assignation; others are houses of prostitution, inhabited by creatures almost devoid of even the semblance of womanhood. Into these the unwary are enticed, plied with drugged liquor, and, after a revel of the most disgusting debauchery, are robbed, maybe beaten, and turned into the street. There are some who honestly pursue the business of taking lodgers, and who attend to the comfort of their guests to the best of their ability; but these are few, nd are even more wretched than the others, for their receipts are small, and they can ill afford to keep their rooms in even the comparatively decent order that is ometimes to be found among their neighbors. The cribs of these are sickening in the extreme. Low-ceiled rooms, with no flooring to cover the damp earth under foot, the walls blackened with smoke and grimy with dirt, the eds and bedding dank and filthy, and swarming with vermin, they present pictures of squalor and misery, the details of which no pen can transcribe. The air is filled with pestilence. Yet in these rooms men, women, and children, whites and blacks, Germans, Irish, and Chinese, are mingled together, crowded and packed till they look like a mass of humanity without individual shape.

A TRIBUNB reporter recently made a tour of he streets we have named, and visited the houses pointed out to him as the most infamous in crime and wretched in poverty. In some places he found the proprietors willing to converse with him, and, not knowing his object, to open their rooms for his inspection. And a panorama of degradation and sorrow, misery and despair, was drawn before his eyes. In some of the rooms the lodgers had retired for the night, and their upturned faces disclosed sad records of poverty and crime. Scattered here and there were rag-pickers, low thieves, shoplifters, prostitutes, organ-grinders, professional street beggars, boys, girls, whites and negroes. Babies, with pinched, starved faces, lying across the bed at the feet of deepchested, burly ruffians and bloated women. In the cor-ners lay heaps of rags, rotten with vermin, and serving as beds for young girls and boys. As the light fell on their eyes, some of them awoke and hurled curses at the disturbers of their rest. In all the rooms visited there was more or less drunkenness, and in some the whole community raved in drunken fits.

BAXTER-STREET.

No. 55 Baxter-st., in the cellar, is kept by an Irish woman named Judy Donohue. She has two rooms; one 18 feet by 14, contains three beds and a stove. In one of he beds there were five children, and in another were three men. The second room is about 10 feet square, and contains two beds. The two rooms accommodated 14 persons. The atmosphere was thick with the fames of liquor and the breath of the sleepers; in the stove a hot fire was blazing, and the proprietor, with a few female companions, sat toasting her face over it. The ther ometer ranged at about 90°. No. 391 Baxter-st. is a little more aristocratic in its pretensions. Entering a door level with the sidewalk, the visitor descends three or four wooden steps, and is ushered into a bar-room. Above this is the sleeping-room, about 22 feet by 13, and contains nine beds, accommodating 25 lodgers. Around the stove in the bar-room sat four or five low-browed, rough-looking characters conversing in low tones. Thi house is kept by a man named Federer, alias "California Butch," of whom it is said that implication in an affair in California induced his sudden departure from that State. This place is the resert of street beggars. The prices range from 10 to 25 cents per night, and are governed by the position of the bed and number of occu-pants. No. 40 Baxter-st, is kept by a negro, whose name could not be ascertained, and is used by negroes as a place of retirement for their white mistresses. The room-for there is only one-is in the rear of the house, and is approached only by a narrow, dark, and dirty hall. It has five beds, and will ledge 16 or 18 persons. The premises are owned by L. Phillips of No. 84 Bayardst. At No. 47 Baxter-st. is a room, 12 feet by 8, contain-Dalton, a man about 70 years of age. In the rear of the bedroom is a kitchen, where breakfast is cooked for such of the lodgers as are willing to pay for it. The prices are 10 or 15 cents per night. In the rear of No. 46 Baxter-st. are four lodging-houses, frequented by the lowest classes of negroes and white women.

"LITTLE CHINA." Donovan's-lane, alias "Hong Kong," alias "Little China,"runs from No. 14 Baxter-st. through to Pearl. Going in at the Pearl-st, entrance, through a funnel-shaped eassage, the visitor wades through mud and water. The walls of the tunnel are damp, and the passage is dark and dismal. At the end is a rectangular court, the cellars and garrets of whose houses are lodging-rooms. The court resounds with the yelling and hooting of the carousing inmates. On the western side of the court is a cellar occupied by Mrs. Duffy, who, on Tuesday evening, was entertaining a decidedly rough and dangerous looking party of visitors. The cellar was filthy in the extreme, and the air thick with the smoke of a lamp consuming chesp oil. Four beds in the room served as seats for the company; and the bed-clothes, which were turned down and examined by the reporter, emitted an intolerab'e stench. Mrs. Duffy was intoxicated and inclined to be loquacious, in which inclination she had sympathizers n the party of admirers, who overwhelmed her with delicate attentions. At the suggestion of the reporter, he whole party turned out to exhibit the attractions of

the alley. Sexton's room, in which there are now no lodgers—for it is too miscrable for even the class that frequents the court-was first attacked. Sexton, alias "Shoo Fly," is about 50 years old. His accommodations are confined to a bare floor and a few blankets. Evidently he is not on the best of terms with the other | Bonifaces of the neighberhood, for between them and him there is a constant warfare, not always confined to words. From Sexton's the party proceeded to Curran's, a small room containing two beds, which were occupied by five men and three women. This room is in the garret, to which a decayed and rickety flight of stairs affords access. The house was pitch dark and rank with offensive smells. After leaving Curran's the reporter was urged to join the convivialities in Mrs. Duffy's room, but declining, he made his escape through a long, narrow, muddy alley into Baxter-st. Donovan's lane is owned by Solomon Abrams of Eas Broadway. It is inhabited by Italiaus, Chinese, Irish, Jews, and negroes, and is a moral, mental, and physical pest-house. Crafty old Fagins here train boys and girls n vice. It is a darksome, dreary hole, without a ray of light to redeem it.

FUNDS FOR A EUROPEAN TOUR.

Judy Sullivan, alias Roach, lets lodgings at No. 21 Bax ter-st., in the cellar. Her establishment boasts four rooms, with two beds in each, and three or four lodger in each bed. The ceiling is only six feet high, and the whole place bears a dilapidated, dirty appearance; yet Mrs. Sullivan is said to have made \$13,000 in this ness, and is now traveling in Europe in the hope of curng a pulmonary disease contracted in the pursuit of her calling. During her absence the business is conducted by Mr. Roach, her putative husband, a large, bluff, goodnatured-looking Irishman. The beds are crowded to-gether in rooms not more than ten feet square; there is no ventilation, and the rooms were heated by an immense fire; the thermometer ranging at about 90°.

The basement in the rear of No. 38 Baxter-st. contains two rooms, and is kept by a negro called Jack Spiceran evil-visaged man with one eye-and there are but two beds in the apartments, one for lodgers, and the other for those identified with the establishment-the latter are Spicer and three white women, one not more than 19 years of age. Dark stories are told of transactions in these rooms; of robbery, of women's voices crying for mercy, and the sounds of blows; and it is alleged that Spicer has served at least one term on Blackwell's Island. The house is owned by a Jew named Phillips, of Bayard-at., and is the rendezvous for thieves and lost women.

A dog fancier, named McCarthy, keeps, at No. 7 Baxterst., a rained, tumble-down shanty. His apartments are reached by a broken, miserable stairway, dark and dirty. The air is prognant with vile odors : though McCarthy

prides himself upon the perfection of his arrangem or ventilation. He has three rooms, containing three beds each, and says that he does not care to take in more than twenty lodgers. He is scrupulous about the division of seres, and is sensitive as to the reputation of his institution. This house is the only one visited by the re-porter where different rooms vere assigned to different exes. The boarders were a wretched-looking set—great hulking fellows, with ruffian written on every line of es, and ruined women. One of the latter was shocked when the reporter entered the room, where she lay in a state of maudlin intoxication. She delivered a ecture on modesty, whereof the effect was somewhat impaired by a profusion of explotives, and ended by warning him off the premises. These rooms were also heated to an extraordinary degree. Not a breath of fresh air penetrated the solsome cells where human beings lay sleeping; their breath came and went heavily and in gasps, as though the lungs were suffering for one pure inflation. Their sleep was dreamy and restless, and the hands of the women often stretched out and clutched spasmodically as if suffering and struggling for some thing. There were children here, too-puny, wasted things, with large heads and small bodies, uneasy in their sleep; while the old man wandered about an them, peering now into this face, now into that, unmoved by the sight of the misery and suffering around

him, without one spark of human pity in his life. No. 53 Baxter-st. is a hole in the ground, 18 or 20 feet below the sidewalk, more like a cave than a human habitation. It can accommodate 12 persons, and is frequented by vagrants and thieves of the lowest class.

No. 47 Baxter-st. is known as "Bottle-alley," a name derived from the fact that many of its denizens are identified with the bottle interest. There are but two lodging-houses here, kept by negroes and patronized by whitewashers, chimney-sweeps, cotton thieves and their

PARK AND MULBERRY-STREETS.

Mrs. Coughlin's establishment is at No. 87 Park-st. This is a lodging-house, a house of ill-fame and a thieving den. Men are entired into the house by women of the worst stamp, taken to the bar-for the house boasts one -filled with all the liquor they want (drugged liquor) and then, when powerless and unconscious, are robbed and beaten and thrust into the street. Apart from the stories told of it, the appearance of the place and of its inhabitants condemns it, and it is said that yells of pain eften announce the fate of some unwary victim. This property is a part of the Wm. Nealis estate.

No. 86 Park-st. is conducted on the same plan by a Mrs. Johnson, who was lately arrested on a charge of burglary. The premises are owned by Frederick Gregory Jones of Worth-st.

A sign above the cellar-door of No. 20 Mulberry-st. announces that the "Travelers' Rest" is kept within by Mr. Crowley. The "Rest" consists of two rooms and four beds and will lodge about 16 persons. The house is owned by William Gilmartin who resides at No. 146 Henry-st. Mrs. Harrington accommodates ten lodgers of both sexes at No. 24 Mulberry-st. No. 35 Mulberry-st. Mrs. Cuff. proprietor, is one of the most notorious pens in New-York. It boasts two rooms and seven beds. The lodgers consist of young female shoplifters, prostitutes ranging in age from 14 to 19, and their lovers, who are sneak thieves. Last Summer, Mrs. Cuff's son robbed a lodger who had been enticed to the house, of 18 sover eigns, and when detected passed them to a confederate, who in endeavoring to escape dropped them in an adjoining yard. The place is ill kept, is dirty and rank with ous exhalations, and its influence is wide and bad. In the evening it is the loafing place of young men and

at night the plotting-place of thieves and burglars.

Jerry Hartnett keeps a thieving den in Mulberry-st.; it is the resort of the lowest characters who stick at no crime. Three years ago a man named McCabe applied there for lodgings one night. When taken in he was drunk; is the morning he was dead, brutally murdered by some of the gang who infest the place. Hartnett was suspected of complicity in the affair, but nothing was ever done; the murdered man was tsoon forgotten and the den still exists-while the proprietor carries on the same trade.

"Free Love Hall" is a room in the rear of No. 65 Mulberry-st., and is kept by Mrs. Flynn. It is supposed to be a lodging-house, but is in fact the headquarters and home of a gang of young thieves and female shoplifters. This house is also a part of the Wm. Nealis estate.

"THE BILKERS." No. 4 Mission-place, sometimes known as Little Waterst., is the home of a ring of the worst kind of thieves. They are called the "bilkers," and a description of their modus operandi may be interesting. A girl entices a stranger into a decently furnished room, and having se-cured the price of her blandishments in advance, leaves the victim alone on some frivolous excuse, promising to return soon. During her absence, her lover arrives, and finding a stranger in his room, thrashes him soundly, and kicks him out. Meeting the girl at such a house as the one in Mission-place, he divides the "bilk," or "proceeds," with her, and she starts for fresh spoils. The house is kept by a lady known as "Mary the Washerwoman," and owned by a tea firm doing business at the corner of Wall and Front-sts.

The cellar of No. 161 Leonard-st. is kept by a negro named Jake Davis, for a lodging-house, and is the resort of negro thieves and white prostitutes. On Saturday evenings, a bar is erected, and the room, only 20 by 30 feet, is metamorphosed into a dance-house. Mrs. Tracey, alias "Apple Mary," a white woman, takes lodgers at the is the sister o The place is also a negro dance-house and dining-saloon, and is well supported by low characters of both sexes

Jimmy the Coffee-cooler rents the cellar of No. 474 Peari-st, for a lodging-house. The premises are owned by John Ward, undertaker, who resides in the house. The cellar of No. 479 Pearl-st. is conducted by Mrs. Sullivan. It is a dark, nasty hole, and only frequented by fugitives from justice. It is owned by John Murray,

clothier, of No. 493 Pearl-st. No. 17 Mott-st. is a house of ill-fame, and frequented by bad characters. It is owned by P. Quinn, baker, No. 55 Mulberry-st. No. 56 Park-st. is now leased by the notorious Mrs. Green, formerly the mistress of the Old Brewery. It is sub-let by her to an old hag, who keeps a house of prostitution, and secretes bad characters. It is owned by the Anthony Crown estate. Nos. 31, 23, and clusively devoted to lodging-rooms. This has been the scene of several murders. Wagner and Ferris killed their wives here a few years ago. Whisky is the principal diet of the " lodgers."
Too DRUNK TO REPLY.

At No. 62 James-st., the reporter found a lodging-house, but who keeps or owns it he was unable to ascertain. It was one of the lowest and dirtiest he visited. A man about 80 years old and a woman about 25 were holding a drunken, filthy orgie, and were too far gone in liquor to

answer any questions.

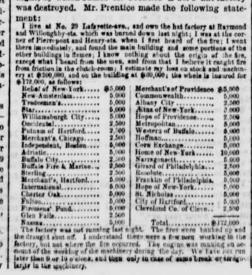
Fisher's alley, in Oak-st., between Roosevelt and

Fisher's-alley, in Oak-st., between Roosevelt and James-sts., is owned by Morris Silverstein of No. 18 Baxter-st., and is filled with lodging and thieving dens. There is another alley in Cherry-st., running from Roosevelt to Pearl-st., under a large tenement-building, filled with lodging-rooms used by Dutch, Chinese, and Irish, and resorted to by thieves. It is in a fearful state of dilaphsation; the building is unsafe, the stairways are in a rickety condition, and the whole furnace of iniquity and filth should be torn down.

The houses we have enumerated are not a tithe of the number existing even in the localities specified. The First, Fourth, and Sixth Wards contain the most of them, for toward these wards the tide of poverty and vice seems to drift. Their proximity to the rivers may account for this, for their victims lie mostly among emigrants and sailors. Incorant of the nature of the dens, these are easily enticed, partly by the persuasion of runners and partly by the economy with which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to live. Even in the rooms or cellars the proprietors of which are content with a far compensation for their bade, the actile creat. flatter themselves they will be enabled to live. Even in the rooms or cellars the proprietors of which are content with a fair compensation for their beds, the evil is great, though the property of the wayfarer may be safe. Kept as they are, these dens are at best but nests of disease. No physical organization can bear up against the filth that characterizes them. Death lurks in the shadow that night draws around them, and humanity and common charity demand their extermination.

THE BROOKLYN HAT FACTORY FIRE-LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

Fire Marshal Keady of Brooklyn investigated yesterday the cause of the fire on Wednesday night, by which James H. Prentice & Co.'s hat factory was destroyed. Mr. Prentice made the following state



THE COURTS.

THE FOSTER TRIAL

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE PUTNAM MURDERER IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-HIS SPECIAL PLEA OVERRULED-THE TRIAL SET DOWN FOR NEXT THURSDAY.

The Oyer and Terminer court-room was packed yesterday morning with a motley crowd of lawyers, witnesses, jurymen, and loafers, drawn by a desire to catch a glimpse of William Foster, who stands indicted for the murder of Avery D. Putnam, and who was present to plead to that indictment. Judge Cardozo took his seat upon the bench at an early hour. District-Attorney Garvin appeared for the people, and the prisoner was represented by ex-Judge Sydney H. Stuart. After the usual formal opening of the Court, District-Attorney Gar-vin rose and moved that the prisoner be placed at the

Judge Cardozo (to an officer)—Bring William Poster to

Judge Stuart-I am prepared, if the Court please, to submit a special plea—time for the preparation of which your Honor was kind enough to afford me by an adjournent from yesterday until to-day-either with or with out argument, according to your Honor's judgment, prior to pleading generally to the indictment. The plea was then presented, as follows:

The plea was then presented, as follows:

Court four and Terminer—The People, &c., agt. William Faster.—And the -aid William Poster, in his own proper person, comes into Coart boto, and having beard the said indiatment read, says: That the said Coart are here ought not to take conjugace of the said saleged marder and followy in the said indictment obey specified, because, processing that he is not gailly thereof, nevertheless the said William Poster says that the said indiatment was not found or presented by any Grand Jury duly impanneled, sworm, and charged to inquire for the people of the State of hew York, and for the hooly of the County of New York at the same term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer at which the said indictment the said that the same term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer at which the said indictment. State of his w York, and for the nody of the Control of the Court of of the Court of Oyer and Terminer at which the said indictmen suspects to have been found and presented, because the said term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer at which the alleged Gran Jury aforesaid were impanued and sworn was appealed to be held by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the First Judicial District, by a certain order by said Justices duly made according to law, which said order (smoot other appointments of Ceurts to be held in said district for the years 18; and 1371 and a saignments of Justices to hold the same) appealed a Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held in and for the county aforesaid, on the first Monday in May, 1277, and assigned the Hox. Albert Cardozo, was of the Justices aforesaid, to held the same; and the defendant Grarder say that no other order or appointment for any Court of Oyer and Terminer that no other order or appointment for any Court of Oyer and Terminer.

t above mentioned for the first time at or during the said term of said art; and this he is ready to verify.

Wherefore, because the said alleged bill of inflictment was not found at Court of Oyer and Terminer legality had, organized, or constituted, or any Grand Jury dely empaneled and sworn to inquire for the people the State of New-York, and for the body of the County of New-York, asid defendant prays judgment of the said hill of indictment that the us be quasihed, and that the defendant be dismissed and discharged

same be quasico, as a later the frequency of New-York, as.—William Faster, the defendant above named, being duly swore, says that the foregoing pleas are true in substance and as a matter of fact.

Sworn to before me this 3d day of May, 1871.

W. M.CONNELL, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

District-Attorney Garvin-I demur to each and every one of these pleas, and claim that there is nothing in the facts therein contained which can affect in any way this indictment. All I have to say— Ex-Judge Stuart—One moment—

Judge Cardezo-I don't wish to hear you, Judge Gar-

Ex_Judge Stuart—I have nothing to say, Judge Garvin. Have you anything to say, Judge Stuart—I have nothing to say, I submit my plea to the Court for judgment, unless the Court wishes to bear argument.

District Attorney Garvin—I don't wish to say anything except to read a single section of the statute.

Ex_Judge Stuart—I object; if anything is to be said, I wish first to be heard.

Judge Cardozo (to Judge Stuart)—Do you wish to speak in behalf of the piea ?

Ex_Judge Stuart—No, your Honor; I join issue upon the demurrer.

Judge Cardozo (to Judge Stuart)—Do you wish to speak in behalf of the piea?

Ex_Judge Stuart—No, your Honor; I join issue upon the demurrer.

Judge Cardozo immediately overruled the piea, holding as follows:

A long age at 1850 the case of McCarron agt. The People (18, M. 7.) was determined in the Court of Appeals, and is desive against the prevent piea. In that case the question was as to the right and duty of a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and is designation of Judges of the Supreme Court, at his state of the Court of Appeals, the nectors of a Judges of the Court of Appeals, the third of the piea is a sile of the Court of Appeals, the eart of Mappeals (and is designation of Judges of the Supreme Court, at his state of the Court of Appeals, the eart of Mappeals (and is designation of Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Court of Appeals, the eart of Mappeals, the state is a subject of the Supreme Court, allowed the court of Appeals and the designation of Judges of the Supreme Court, and the court of Appeals have been designation of Judges of the Court of Appeals, the eart of Appeals, the eart of Appeals, the subject of the Court of Appeals and the designation of Judges of the Court of Appeals, the eart of Appeals and the designation of Judges of the Court of Appeals, the court of Appeals and the designation of Judges of the Court of Appeals, the court of Appeals and the designation of Judges of the Court

Ex-Judge Stuart—I will now enter an exception to your Honor's ruling.

Mr. Vandervoort (the Clerk)—Stand up, Foster.

Ex-Judge Stuart—He pleads not guilty.

Mr. Vandervoort—You demand a trial reads. Judge Stuart—He pleads not guilty. Vandervoort—You demand a trial and plead not

Mr. Vandervoort—You demand a trial and pread not guilty?

Foster (in an undertone)—I do.

The District-Attorney said he thought the interests of public justice required that the trial should be set down for an early day. He would suggest that the counsel on the other side should agree upon some day when the trial should proceed.

Ex-Judge Stuart said he was not prepared to agree upon a day. He had no doubt but that the prisoner would have other counsel infinitely better able than himself to look after his rights and interests. In view of that fact, and out of common respect to those counsel, he would ask that the Court defer fixing any time until further developments in the case.

that fact, and out of common respect to those counsel, he would ask that the Court defer fixing any time until further developments in the case.

Judge Cardozo—I think a day must be designated for the trial. If the counsel agree upon a day, very well; otherwise I shall designate a day.

District-Attorney Garvin—I shall be entirely satisfied and ready to try this case at any time—to-morrow, a week hence, or in ten days. I have no desire to urge it on for trial with undue haste, but I think that public justice requires that it should be tried immediately. It is one of those cases, it seems to me, in which the interests of the reisoner cannot suffer by a speedy trial. I would suggest that the day be fixed for a week or ten days hence.

Ex Judge Stuart said that, while public justice always required that the accused should be accorded a speedy trial, it was certainly within his Honor's knowledge that a great deal of feeling, perhaps it might be said of passion, was abroad in the community in reference to this matter, and it was due to the common ordinary administration of public justice that a little time be allowed before submitting the rights of the prisoner before a jury for the feeling of fever to subside somewhat, so that he might be tried in the spirit which the law guarantees, and might indeed have a fair trial. He was content to tay the case before his Hohor, at the present term of the Court, but he hoped it would be allowed to go off now without fixing a day, until the friends of the prisoner could get counsel, and until he could prepare his defense, and earways such incidents and circumstances as might serve him in his hour of trial here. He asked his Honor not to dix any day, and the request, he said, was carnest and sincere, it was due this man; it was the ordinary course of justice, in conformity with practice, and it seemed proper in every sense, both for the prisoner and the people. for the feeling of fever to subside somewhat, so that he might be tried in the spirit which the haw guarantees, and might indeed have a fair trial. He was content to tay the case before his Honor, at the present term of the Court, but he noped it would be allowed to go off now without fixing a day, until the friends of the prisoner could get coursel, and until he could prepare his defense, and example and effective him in his hour of trial here. He asked his Honor not to fix any day, and the request, he said, was carnest and sincere; it was due this man; it was the ordinary course of justice, in conformity with practice, and it restraining all obscene evidence, and that he should seemed proper in every sense, both for the prisoner and the people.

Judgo Cardozo-I shall always see that neither prejudiced to the should courts, and Wheeler, testined entire the might be obscene, but he should subdue them as much as possible. Judge McCunn replied that if the facts were so indecent, the case had better be referred. Counsel os both sides of this mode of trial, on the ground to the great expense thereby meured, which could have been as much as possible. Judge McCunn replied that if the facts were so indecent, the case had better be referred. Counsel os both sides and better be referred. Counsel os that servel in the facts were so indecent, the case had better be referred. Counsel os that servel in the facts were so indecent, the case had better be referred. Counsel os the sold better be referred. Counsel os the sold better be referred. Counsel os the sold better be referred. Counsel os the facts were so indecent, the case had better be referred. Counsel os the sold better be referred. Counsel os the sold better be referred. Counsel os the facts were so indecent, the case had better be referred. Counsel os the fact were so indecent, the case had better be referred. Counsel os the fact were so indecent, the case had better be referred. Counsel os the best had better be referred. Counsel os the fact were so that substanti

dice nor passion, nor the influence of public excitement affects anybody who is tried in this Court before me. Something is nevertheless due to public opinion so far as that the prisoner shall receive a fair but a prompt trial in respect to the charge against him. I have no apprehension that public excitement can in any way enter into or affect the action either of the Court or the jury. I think it necessary that a time be fixed—a reasonable time, one that shall enable the prisoner, through his very able counsel, to make due preparation for the trial, and that shall at the same time satisfy everybedy that if innocent he may be acquitted, and if guilty preparly convicted. I think it my duty to set the case down for a day, and it seems to me, under the circumstances, that a week will be sufficient to enable him to prepare satisfactority for the trial. I will set this case down for a week from to-day, at which time it must be proceeded with percupturity; and that there may be no delay about it, an order may be entered requiring an additional panel of 500 jurors, returnable on that day.

District-Attorney Garvin—I move that Foster be committed by an order of this Court.

Judge Cardezo—Take an order committing him without bail.

The court-room doors were then locked to prevent the

The court-room doors were then locked to prevent the

The court-room doors were then locked to prevent the egress of the crowd while the prisoner was taken out at a side-door, placed in a conch with two deputy sheriffs, and driven rapidly to the Tombs.

The following rejoinder to the demurrer of the District-Attorney was subsequently filed by ex-Judge Stnart:

And the said William Fester say that his said plea by his above pleaded and the matters therein contained in manner and form as the same are above pleaded and set forth, and suffered to the to be and gradelined to the said william forther proceeding the said forth, and suffered to the said William Fester is read; by verify and grove the same, as the said Carn now here shall direct and award. Wherefore, in any manner decide the same, the said william forther past people into not any according to the said position of any according to the said position of the said people into not any according to the said position of the said people into not any according to the said position of the said distinct way be quashed, and that he may be dismissed and discharged therefore.

8. H. Stuart, of Counsel, etc.

JAY GOULD'S SURRENDER.

THE ERIE COMPANY'S BOOKS PRODUCED—GOULD HELD TO BAIL IN \$10,000—EVIDENCE CONCERNING THE CONVETIBLE BONDS AND THE

ISSUE OF NEW SHARES. Judge Blatchford's attachment convinced Jay Gould that he has authority to produce before the Master in Equity the original books and documents of the Eric Railway Company, and he came out, yesterday, from behind the Articles of Association of that Company and surrendered himself, together with these books and

he appeared before the Master, and testified as follows:

documents, to Marshal Sharpe. Soon after his surrender,

he appeared before the Master, and testified as follows:

Q. Do you new produce the books and documents of the Eric Railway
Company heretofore called for t. A. I do.

Q. Have you here the stock-ledgers which were in see from Sept. 4,
1870; to April 14, 1871; A. Here they are. [The witness then deirered
to the Master all the books mentioned in the order!

Master-Where are the convertible books t. A. Here they are.

The witness then produced two convertible books, one
for \$2,000,000, and one for \$1,000,000. On the bond for
\$2,000,000, and one for \$1,000,000. On the bond for
\$2,000,000, the Eric Railway Company acknowledges itself
indebted to Mortimer Smith, the Assistant Secretary of
that Company, in the amount specified in the bond that Company, in the amount specified in the bond which calls for interest at 7 percent, and is due Jan., 1831. The purposes for which this bond was issued are thus stated in it:

and Company."
This bond is dated Dec. 28, 1870, and is signed by Jay Gould as President, and Mortimer Smith as Assistant Secretary. The bond for \$1,000,000 is like the one for \$2,000,000, with the exception that it is not due until Feb., 1888, and is signed by Jay Gould as President, and James Fisk Jr., as Assistant Secretary pro tem. Mr. Southmayd centinued:

A. They are
Q. Have you the books of the Company showing the each account kept
from Dec. 23, 1870, to Jan. 10, 1871? A. Here is a cash book.
Q. Is there any other cash book of the Company than the one new produced I s there not a cash book kept by Mr. White which shows the
receipt of the Eric Railway Company of any money as the proceeds of
those convertible bonds for \$3,000.000, or the proceeds of the stock on
which those bonds were issued? A. No other bond.
Q. Is there no other general cash book of the Company than this? A.
No.

No.

Q. Is this the book containing an account of all the receipts of the Company from day to day? A. Yes.

Q. It appears that the Company issued two convertible bonds, one for \$1,00,000 and one for \$2,00,000, purporting to be obligations to pay those amounts, is there amy book of the Company in which are entered the creation or obligation of those bonds? A. Yes; the minute book of the Executive Committee which I have brought here, and the minute book of the Board of Directors which is not written up; but I have brought a copy of it and it is at your disposal.

Q. Is there any book in which, when such abligations are created, they are entered? It is encountry when a person gives out the obligation of an firm to enter it in a book, is it not? A. It is.

Q. Is there any book of your Company in which these bonds were entered as outstanding or existing habilities of the Company? A. They were entered in the stock ledger when convicted they were never entered as bonds or bills parable; there is no other book.

Mr. Southmayd here admitted that all the books and documents called for in the order of the Master had been produced, and the Master certified their production to ladge Blatchford, who then ordered Mr. Gould to be held to bad in \$10,000 to appear next Saturday and show cause why he should not be punished for contemps in herefore refusing to obey the orders of the Master in Equity. Mr. Gould then appeared before Commissioner Shields, who admitted him to bad in the sum of \$10,000, with Henry N. Smith and Edward K. Willard as his bondsmen.

Justin D. White then testified : Justin D. White then testified:

What office is the Eric Company do you hold! A. I am Assistant
Secretary of the Bire Bailway Company if have been Assistant Secretary
for over the years.

For over the years,

The County of the Security of

the defails of the department comes under by supervision. Who are your subordinates? A. Mr. Bird, Mr. Spencer, the sameler, and six or eight cirria.

Q. Bo you keep any books in your office? A. We keep no books except the transfer books and the ordinary transportation books; I think I am one of the plaintiffs in the original action against ficath and Baphael in regard to these 60 000 shares of stock, but my memory is not clear on that point, as I never gave the matter any particular attentions; I mercely allowed my mane to be used.

Q. Are you a Director of the Company? A. I am, and have been for a year from last October, but I have been in the employ of the Company and the same of the company.

they are; first, look at this bond for \$2,000,000? A. I can't postively aw in whose handwriting it is.

Q. Do you know Fred. A. Lane' A. Yes; I have known him moe his connection with the Company.

Q. Have you often seen his handwriting? A. I have.

Q. Does this bond look as if it was filled in in his handwriting? A. M. looks like his handwriting, but he writes so many different hands that can't say positively about this. [Laughter.]

Q. Can you recognize it as the handwriting of any other man? A. I cannot; the signatures attached to it are those of Jay Gould, the President, and Mortimer Smith, the Assistant Secretary.

Q. When did you first see this bond? A. I saw it for the first time today, but I can't say when I first heard of it; the other hood appears to be in the handwriting of Mortimer, Smath, and the signatures attached are those of the Goal.

in the headwriting of Mortimer. Smath, and the signature attacted attack those of Mr. Gould and Mr. Flak.

Q. Don't you know that, in December and January last, two convertible bends of the Fire Railway Company for \$5,000,000 in the aggregate were issued? A. I did not know it.

Q. To your knowledge, as Treasurer of the company, did any money whatever come to you as having been borrowed upon these bonds, or upon either of them? A. Not to my knowledge; as far as I know no preceded of these two bonds came into my hands as Treasurer.

Q. Had you learn of these convertible bonds? A. I heard of convertible bonds, but can't say in what amount, or to whom they were issued.

Q. Who spoke to you about them ! A. I can't remember; I did set understand that any other convertible bonds had been issued.

Q. Who spoke to you about them? A. Leav' remover; to understand that any other convertible bunds had been issued.
Q. Do you know that 30,000 shares of new stock were issued in December and January leat? A. I do not; I did not bear of it in any shape or form, and zone of the proceeds of such shares ever came into my hands to my knowledge.
Q. When did you first hear that these 30,000 new shares had been is sued! A. I can't say when I first heard of their issue; between Dec. 28, 1870, and the last o' January, 1871, we received the following sums free Willard, Martin & Bach: Dec. 30, 1870, \$60,000; Jan. 3, 1871, \$110,000

on loan.

Q. For what purpose was it used? A. I don't know; but I suppose it was used in the general expenditures in the management of the Company.

i. Q. Did you keep any record of loss accounts with any other first. Any 1 don't know where the bulk of this moise went I don't know that there was any money whatever received from the proc do of nexty based stock during this period.

The examination of this witness was here suspended for the production of the check books of December and January last; the durity stock balance book, the ledgers and quash books in the Auditor's office, and other books in connection with the case.

John A. Hilton, the transfer clerk, then testified: I produce my register of daily stock balances for December and January list.

Q. State If the 100 shares of stock issued to Alexander, Smith & Co.; the 100 shares to P. A. Stockson, the 30 shares to B. J. Curlis, E. J. Malone & Co., the 500 shares to Mr. Halon, as shares to J. L. Cooke & Co., the 100 shares to Mr. Halon, as shares to a J. Cooke & Co., the 100 shares to Mr. Halon, as shares to a J. Cooke & Co., the 100 shares to Mr. Halon, as shares to a J. Cooke & Co., the 100 shares to Mr. Halon, as shares to a J. Cooke & Co., the 100 shares to Mr. Halon, as shares to make the control of the shares person, the 100 shares to Johnson & Livingston, and the 100 shares to Mr. Halon, as shares to the same person, the 100 shares to A. J. Cooke & Co., the 100 shares to Mr. Halon, as shares to Mr. J. Cooke & Co., the 100 shares to Mr. Halon, as shares to Mr. J. Touris, the 100 shares to Mr. Halon, as shares to Mr. J. Touris, the 100 shares to Mr. Halon, as shares to Mr. J. Touris, the 100 shares to Mr. Halon, as shares to Mr. J. Touris, the 100 shares to Mr. J. Rosmeleil, the 100 shares to don't the shares person in the order of the shares appearing on the Mr. Mr. K. Willard (2,500 to Willard, Martin & Back; 2,500 fo Forrest, Wr. K. K. Willard (2,500 to Willard, Martin & Back; 2,500 fo Forrest, Wr. K. K. Willard (2,500 to Willard, Martin & Back; 2,500 fo Forrest, Wr. K. K. Wi

THE FORD DIVORCE SUIT ENDED.

The old suit of Frederick W. Ford agt. Mary M. Ford, for divorce, on the ground of adultery, came up, yesterday, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, before Judge McCunn. Counsel for the plaistif, in opening the case, said that the details would necessarily be obscene, but he should subdue them as much